

Committee on the Budget . Majority Caucus U.S. House of Representatives Iim Nussle, Chairman

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Summarizing budgetary issues in legislation scheduled for the House floor

14 July 2003

Week of 14 July 2003	Week	of	14	July	20	03
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SUSPENSION CALENDAR

- 1) Honoring Chambers of Commerce (H.Con.Res. 215). This resolution honors and congratulates chambers of commerce for their efforts that contribute to the improvement of communities and the strengthening of local and regional economies. The resolution has no budget implications.
- 2) Recognizing the Harley-Davidson Company (H.Res. 296). This resolution recognizes the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Harley-Davidson Motor Company, which has been a significant part of the social, economic, and cultural heritage of the United States and many other nations, and a leading force for product and manufacturing innovation throughout the 20th century. The resolution has no budget implications.
- 3) To Sanction the Ruling Burmese Military Junta, to Strengthen Burma's Democratic Forces and Support and Recognize the National League of Democracy as the Legitimate Representative of the Burmese People (H.R. 2330).



This bill bans all imports from Burma until the military government has made substantial and measurable progress to end violations of human rights and implement a democratic government. This ban may be terminated by the President upon the election of a democratic government in Burma. The bill causes revenue to be reduced (from reduced tariffs) by \$3 million in fiscal year 2003, and by \$120 million over the period of 2004 through 2013. The measure violates section 311 of the Congressional Budget act by causing revenue to be reduced in fiscal year 2003 below the level provided for in the most recently agreed to budget resolution. This level is not breached, though, over the 10-year time period covered by the resolution.

4) Dismissing the Election Contest Relating to the Office of the Representative From the 2nd Congressional District of Hawaii.



This resolution has no budget implications.

5) Dismissing the Election Contest Relating to the Office of the Representative From the 6th Congressional District of Tennessee.



This resolution has no budget implications.

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PLEASE NOTE: This document addresses budgetary issues only. It should not be taken to address support or opposition on any other grounds. A green flag indicates no serious budgetary or budget compliance concerns. A vellow flag indicates moderate or potential problems. A red flag indicates serious problems. Also note: Floor schedules and legislative details are subject to change after publication.

This document was prepared by the majority staff of the Committee on the Budget, U.S. House of Representatives. It has not been approved by the full committee and therefore may not reflect the views of all the committee's members.

6) Permitting the Use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a Ceremony to Commemorate the Unveiling of the Statue of Sakakawea Provided by the State of North Dakota for Display in Statuary Hall (H.Con.Res. 236).



This resolution has no budget implications.

7) Smithsonian Facilities Authorization Act (H.R. 2195). This bill authorizes appropriations to allow the Smithsonian

Institution to plan, design, construct, and equip additional special use storage and laboratory space at the museum support facility in Suitland, MD, to better care for national collections held the Institution. The bill does not increase direct spending – spending not subject to appropriations – or reduce revenue.

CONSIDERED AS A PRIVILEGED MATTER

Bill: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration,

and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 2004 (H.R. 2673).

Committee: **Appropriations**

Summary: The Agriculture Appropriations bill provides appropriations for programs within the U.S.

> Department of Agriculture such as conservation programs, rural development, and research and education programs. It also funds agricultural credit programs; supplemental nutrition for women, infants, and children [WIC]; international food aid; meat and poultry

inspection; and food marketing and regulatory programs.

Cost: As reported to the House, H.R. 2673, provides \$17.005 billion in discretionary budget

authority [BA] for fiscal year 2004. The bill includes limitations or other changes in mandatory spending that, when included in an appropriations measure, offsets total discretionary spending. These provisions reduce budget authority by \$538 million.

Budget Act: H.R. 2673, as reported to the House, provides an amount of discretionary BA for fiscal

> year 2004 that is equal to the 302(b) suballocation of discretionary BA filed by the Appropriations Committee. It does not violate the Congressional Budget Act. Any amendment providing any net addition to discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2004 would cause the bill to exceed the 302(b) suballocation would be subject to a point of order under the Budget Act. In addition, any amendment which would cause the savings in mandatory spending to be removed from the bill will also cause the

suballocation to be exceeded.

LEGISLATION CONSIDERED UNDER A RULE

Bill: Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2004

and 2005 (H.R. 1950).

Committees: International Relations, Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, and Judiciary

Summary: This bill authorizes appropriations for the State Department and related agencies for 2

years, and would also authorize appropriations for various security and economic

assistance programs.

Cost: The bill authorizes appropriations of about \$32 billion for the Department of State and

> related agencies, and for various security and economic assistance programs. In addition it authorizes the President to transfer assets from U.S. War Reserve Stockpile for Allies to Israel, and to negotiate concessions of obligations by the United States at the value of the

> > (continued on next page)

Budget Week Page 2 assets transferred. The assets in the stockpile are such defense articles as armor, artillery, ammunition for automatic weapons, and missiles. The concessions gained by the United States may be in the form of cash compensation, services, or waiver of charges. The bill would increase direct spending by \$25 million for the period of fiscal years 2006-08, by transferring assets to Israel that could otherwise be sold. The bill attempts to defray this cost through the concessions; but these would largely apply to discretionary accounts, and therefore would not reduce the direct spending costs.

Budget Act:

Because the bill, as reported by the International Relations Committee, includes new direct spending, it will exceed the allocation to that committee during the period 2004-08. It will cause a breach in the allocation of \$25 million over 5 years, and therefore be subject to a point of order under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act.

Bill: Project BioShield Act of 2003 (H.R. 2122).

Committees: Energy and Commerce, Government Reform, Select Homeland Security, and Armed

Services

Summary: H.R. 2122 is designed to accelerate the research, development, purchase, and availability

of measures to combat bioterrorist threats that could cause public health emergencies affecting national security. Countermeasures are to be developed for biological threats considered the most dangerous by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, such as botulinum toxin, plaque, tularemia, and many viral hemorrhagic fevers for which there

are no licensed vaccines.

Cost: This bill authorizes discretionary appropriations of \$5.6 billion for fiscal years 2004-13 for

procurement of the security countermeasures. Of that amount, \$890 million may be obligated in fiscal year 2004, and as much as \$3.4 billion may obligated during fiscal

years 2004-08. The bill does not increase direct spending.

Budget Act: This bill does not violate the Congressional Budget Act, and does not cause spending

levels to be greater than that provided by the concurrent resolution on the budget. Section 404 of the budget resolution created a reserve fund for spending on such countermeasures, collectively known as "bioshield." That reserve fund was designed to accommodate either a new mandatory program or a program to be authorized by the committees of jurisdiction and funded out of annual appropriations. Earlier in the year, funding for these measures was included in the Homeland Security Appropriations measure at the levels authorized in this bill. The reserve fund was released for that appropriations bill. Because H.R. 2122 does not increase direct spending, the reserve

fund is not needed to fund any of its provisions.

Bill: Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2004 (H.R. 2691).

Committee: Appropriations

Summary: This bill provides appropriations for the Interior Department and certain agencies in the

Departments of Agriculture [USDA], Energy [DOE], and Health and Human Services [HHS]. The bill includes agencies within Interior that manage land and other natural resource programs, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It also includes funding for the Forest Service of the USDA. It includes research and development programs, the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in DOE. It funds the Indian Health Service in HHS. In addition, it includes related agencies such as the

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Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Holocaust Memorial Council.

Cost: As reported to the House, H.R. 2691, provides \$19.627 billion in discretionary budget

authority for fiscal year 2004.

Budget Act: H.R. 2691, as reported to the House, provides an amount of discretionary budget

authority for fiscal year 2004 that is equal to the 302(b) suballocation of discretionary BA filed by the Appropriations Committee and does not violate the Congressional Budget Act. Any amendment providing any net addition to discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2004 would cause the bill to exceed the 302(b) suballocation would be subject to a point

of order under the Budget Act.

Bill: School Readiness Act of 2003 (H.R. 2210).

Committee: Education and the Workforce

Summary: The bill reauthorizes the Head Start program through 2008. The program is currently

authorized through 2003 by the Head Start Act. Head Start provides a range of services, including education, nutrition, health, and parent training, to preschool children and their families living in poverty. Federal Head Start funds are provided directly to local grantees, rather than through States. H.R. 2210, reforms Head Start to improve the overall school

readiness of disadvantaged children through an increased focus on academic

performance. It includes a State demonstration program that would allow eight eligible States with pre-existing State pre-kindergarten programs to integrate Head Start into their

State-run systems of early childhood education. Under the bill, the program's

administrative functions would remain in the Department of Health and Human Services.

Cost: The bill authorizes appropriations of \$6.9 billion in 2004, and \$35.9 billion over the

2004-08 period. It does not increase direct spending or reduce revenue.

Budget Act: The bill does not violate any provision of the Congressional Budget Act.